Admiral Seymour, and he at once directed the stant; the Baltic arrived on the 17th; and the that will occupy the attention of the Convention. forts which command the river at and below Canton, to be taken. This was done on the 23d, 24th, and 25th, with little resistance. On the 27th, shells were east into the Governor General's palace for four hours, and the next day a gun was opened on the city wall, from a fort in the middle of the river, called Dutch Folly. The city was entered on the 29th by a party of 200 men, at the breach, and the great south gate, about 100 yards east of the breach, blown down from the inside. The palace of the Governor General, which was just at the breach, was visited by the Admiral, but his Excellency was not at home.

A destructive fire was caused by the guns which were opened upon the wall, and the next day another broke out, from blowing down the gate. An extent of three-fourths of a mile, on the bank of the river, between it and the city wall, was left in ruins, including the premises of the Presbyterian mission.

The British, finding they could not retain their position, retired in the evening. Three men were killed, and several wounded, in the

At each step of the siege, the Governor General was advised that more severe measures would be used, if he did not come to terms. He, however, still refused to comply with the demands; and he was again notified that nothing less than a personal interview between himself and the Admiral would suffice to settle satisfactorily the difficulties which had unhap

pily arisen between the two nations. After an interval of a few days, the bombard ment was renewed, Monday, Nov. 3d, and with greater vigor. Shells were cast into several of the public offices, and much damage is said to have been done. On the morning of the 6th. a naval engagement took place at the eastern part of the city, and continued about forty min utes. The Chinese fought furiously for a while but without much effect, against the superio ships and arms of their enemies. Twenty or twenty-five war-boats were taken and destroyed. The loss of the British was two killed and several wounded.

Multitudes of people have fled to the comtry, taking their most valuable effects. All business is stopped, and the thousands who depended on daily work for daily bread must be reduced to great extremities. Peaceable people have had great fears that advantage would taken of this occasion for another rising of the rebels, and in their distress have not known which way to turn for safety.

It is rumored that a blockade is to be kept

up, while troops are sent for from India. The people are becoming aroused, and the Admiral is beginning to find that it is not so easy a matter to bring a determined and obstinate people to his way of thinking. At first, the Chinese seemed unconcerned, and the mandarins did not take any measures for defence. But as the siege progressed, militia from the country began to come to the defence of their capital, by thousands, resolved to exterminate the outside barbarians.

The public opinion of the foreign commun ty has justified the course of the British in this natter; but if it is tested by that golden rule, "Do to others as you would that they should do to you," those who have brought so great a calamity on thousands of innocent people must receive the judgment of condemnation The twelve men taken from the lorcha were mandarins who boarded the lorcha were ignorant of the estimation which the British place upon their colors. These and other circumstances go far to show why a semi-civilized people should not us they have in this matter; and although much pride and arrogance is manifested in their bearing, yet the representatives of a powerful Christian nation might have shown a magnanimous forbearance, and thus prevented consequences which have already been fearful, and which seem likely to grow in magnitude for months to come.

The American Commissioner, Dr. Peter Parker, has just arrived at Macao, from Shanghai. What advantage, if any, he will be able to gain for his countrymen, in the issue of this had failed. contest, remains to be seen.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A short time since, some of our cotemporaries came to the conclusion that Europa was about to be involved in a general war. The Paris Conference was regarded as humiliating to Eng-Conference was regarded as humiliating to Eng-conference was regarded as humiliating to Eng-every port on the coast except Callao. He has was confidently predicted-France was put at the head, and England at the tail, of civilization generally-British power was soon to be prostrated-Russian influence in the East was to zerland also were embroiled, and it was hard to detained in consequence of her repairs not being finished. Several filibusters have been

A few weeks have passed, and the horizon is there was neither a head nor a tail-nobody was explained and defined to suit all parties: and still later, under the joint counsels of England and France, Switzerland has surrendered point of honor to the King of Prussia, who is to chatel, thus conceding the point of interest to sorbed by the free list.

The Swiss. The Persian difficulty, too, is in a the forty per cent. schedule, principally able that Russia, who is a gainer by its Eastern diplomacy, will encourage its ally to persistence in a war with England, whose naval power in the Indies will give her immense advantages

The only war of special interest is that with the Celestials, in which John Bull has suddenly are retained as now. found himself involved, with Brother Jonathan rather a reluctant associate.

The letter of our Macao correspondent, in preliminaries and the provocations. It is very difficult to see how controversies are to be avoided, with such folly and conceit as preside over the Celestial Empire. It would seem as if in insulting to all foreigners.

The Swiss Question Settled.

feat in Circassia. They were attacked near ties made their appearance. Journal of Com-Bayuk by ten thousand Circassians, and forced | merce. to retreat with the loss of two thousand men

Telegraphic advices, via Trieste, are from Canton, November 24. The French Admiral It is rumored that Russia has further remon-

Three Days Later from Europe. Halifax, Jan. 29 .- The Cunard steamship Arabia, from Liverpool on the 17th instant, arrived last night, with three days later advices from Europe.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from Phil

Europa was spoken on the 18th, bound up to In the Liverpool market, cotton had declined

on the week about 1d. Breadstuffs also had experienced a turn in favor of buyers, and all qualities were lower. Consols for money closed at 933 @ 933.
The Neufchatel dispute is virtually ended.

The committees of both Houses of the Swiss Federation adopted the proposition to release the prisoners, and a despatch from Berne, on the 17th, further announces that the National Councils had adepted the propositions of the commission by 91 against 4. The Council of States, which with the National Council, constitutes the Federal Assembly, separately discussed the propositions, and resolved upon their adentical their adoption almost unanimously. The roy-alist prisoners at Kenfchatel are to be set at liberty, and conducted to the French frontier by the Swiss troops. No formal engagements had been made by Prussia, but it was under stood that the King renounces all claim to the sovereignty and revenue of Neufchatel. The main the private property of the King, but their revenue is to be disbursed in local charities.

Meetings continue to be held throughout Great Britain, against a war tax on income. The Legislative Assembly of France will open on the 14th of February. Ferouk Khan, the Persian Ambassador, had arrived at Marseilles, with a suite of one hundred persons. The Bishop of Amiens had been appointed Archbishop of Paris.

Details of the Chinese advices to the 24th have been received. The Governor of Canton 'continued obstinate, and had issued a proclamation, threatening martial law to the peopl for venturing to speak of peace. The American cans had destroyed the barrier forts.

China.—The China Mail Extra, dated Hong

Kong, November 24, brings nine days later in telligence than that received by the last mail The most stirring of events since last accounts has been an insane attack by Imperialists of boats from United States ships of war, and the well-merited punishment which followed the firing on them. The Mail says:

"The Barrier Forts being entirely demolish ed, the Americans intend to retire from the quarrel, it is said, and wait the issue of Admiral Seymour's demonstration before again operating. The French have also withdrawn their men-of-war's men from the factories, and, report has it, have taken possession of the Liptat forts on one of the branches of the river. These they intend holding pending the arrangemen of some matters which they, too, have to pre sent to the Government of China, the recent cruel torture and murder of the missionar Chapdelaine having yet to be explained to the authority qualified to receive the explanation, M. de Montigny, now on his way here from Cochin China.

"Disappointed in the hope of bringing the Canton Government to a proper sense of duty by the harsh means reported in our last sum mary, Admiral Seymour now relies, apparently with reason, on coercion by the people. With this, or some such view, his Excellency is intrenching the foreign quarter, has had captured junks filled with the remains of demolished forts, and is sinking them in those parts of the river where danger from fire-rafts has to be an prehended-booming off those tracks which it Chinese subjects, and but one Englishman (the may be found necessary to open on an early in which many lives were lost on both sides : captain) was on board, to testify to the insult occasion. Every native boat that approaches but the Government forces claimed the victory. offered to the flag. The Chinese have no national flag; and it is very probable that the Niger has been guardship, have had the temerity to come within reach of her unsparing sharpshooters."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA .-New York, Jan. 8 .- The steamship Illinois with the California mails of January 5, and \$1,170,000 in treasure, arrived this morning, from Aspinwall, January 19. There is nothing interesting from San Fran

cisco. Business was extremely dull, and rates unchanged. The arrivals of dust from the interior were increasing, but bars were scarce. Messrs. Cook, Folger, & Co., and A. J. Downer Revolutionary movements are in progress

both at Carthagena and Bogota. The object is to form a Federal Government, and to upset

the Ospina Administration.
Two Ministers from Costa Rica were ex pected in Chili, to organize, jointly with Chili and Peru, for opposition to filibuster invasions. The revolution in Peru had become general. issued a proclamation, as supreme chief of Peru, annulling the decree of President Castilla which suspended the payment of interest on the

ARREST OF FILIBUSTERS .- New York, Jan. prevail, and British dominion in the East In- 28.—The steamship Tennessee, which was to dies was to be enlangered. Prussia and Swit have sailed to-day for San Juan, has been of the thermometers on that day at those points arrested, including Col. Fabens and Alexander A few weeks have passed, and the horizon is clear. The Paris Conference has been held—
Henry Bolton, clerk of the latter. Fabens and Laurence were ordered to give bail in \$3,000 was humiliated, nobody exalted -- the Treaty each. They refused to do so, and were committed to prison. The Tennessee is announced to sail to-morrow morning.

the Neufchatel prisoners, thus conceding the modified, as reported by Mr. Campbell of Ohio, on Tuesday, embraces the following features: Schedule five, ten and fifteen per cent., of surrender his claim to sovereignty over Neuf- the act of 1846, with few exceptions, are ab-

fair way of adjustment, for it is not at all probenues about six millions of dollars. The hundred per cent. schedule, "spirits," is

brought down one half.
Sugar, molasses, lead, salt, wool, and hemp, are put at ten per cent., reducing the revenue about seven millions of dollars. Iron, cotton, woollen, and silk manufactures

The old twenty, twenty-five, and thirty per cent. schedules are not materially changed, but some items in them are carried to the free list. The direct reduction of the revenues, annualthis week's Era, farnishes an account of the ly, will be about \$13,000,000, which, it is supposed, will be increased some millions by the effects of this measure, in substituting home manufactures for those imported.

More FILIBUSTERS OFF .- Notwithstanding tercourse with it must be given up, or be car- the unfavorable intelligence relative to the ried on on very unequal terms, harassing and present position of Walker's forces, the enthusiasm of his sympathizers in this city exhibits no perceptible abatement. Long before the hour announced for the sailing of the Tennes-New York, Jan. 28.—The steamship Arago has arrived, from Havre and Southampton 14th inst. Liverpool dates are to the 13th.

Hostilities continue at Canton, in which the Americans have been again engaged. The explansion on the past of the Americans is, that the Chinese having offered a price for heads of Englishmen, some American heads were sent which they were about to embark. Neither planation on the past of the Americans is, that dred and seventy-five strong, and one could not in by mistake.

The Ressians have met with a disastrous determined the United States marshal nor any of his deputer.

FROZEN TO DEATH .- Mr. Tilghman Hillery, The Portuguese Cortes met on January 1st.

Don Pedro expressed his thanks to the Governson of Death.—Mr. Tilghman Hillery,
of Bladensburg district, was found frozen in
a snow drift on Thursday morning of last week. ments of England and the United States, for the same day, a negro man belonging to the succor offered to the inhabitants of Cape the above was found dead in a snow drift. We also learn that Clement Hill, Esq., residing near this place, lost two valuable servants, a man and a woman, during the past week, from at Macao had sent orders to all the French vessels belonging on the station to join him immediate Col. Cross was found in a snow drift on Monday morning of last week, frozen to death. A negro woman, belonging to the estate strated against the Anglo-French occupation of of the late Gov. Sprigg, of Bladensburg district, was found in a snow drift frozen to death on Thursday last .- Marlboro' Gazette.

The difficulty between Spain and the Pope is settled.

There had been terrible snow storms in the Asturias. The mails and all other communications were stopped for several days.

The West India Mail Company's steamer Tyne was stranded on the 13th inst. in the British Channel.

The Liverpool cotton market was more quiet, and all qualities had declined. The circulars of the company and engages from Baltimore. This was from 1825 to 1827. Up and all qualities had declined. The circulars of the content of the conten

ample, the advantages of a "green old age." National Intelligencer.

IOWA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION .- This body convened at Iowa city on Monday, the 19th instant. It consists of thirty-four members, twenty-one of whom are Republicans and thirteen Democrats. The remodelling of the Judiciary system, granting power to the Legis-lature to establish banks, and the amendment

THE LYONNAISE .- Boston, Jan. 29 .- The barque Cambridge, from Pernambuco, reports having spoken the barque Essex, from Boston for Rio Janeiro, which had taken two seamen from a raft, belonging to the Lyonnaise. The seamen represent that sixty had drowned, and that the balance of the Lyonnaise's passengers and crew took to the boats.

ICE BOUND .- The New Haven Register says that Long Island and Connecticut are now connected by solid ice, for the first time since

the memory of man.

The New Bedford Standard says that no communication has been had with Nantucket since the 5th of January.

FROM KANSAS. - St. Louis, Jan. 27 .- The Westport (Mo.) correspondent of the Republi-can, under date of the 21st, says that the Kansas Legislature have repealed the law against the circulation of incendiary documents. A resolution had also passed both Houses, under which a Convention will be called at an early day to frame a State Constitution.

FROM KANSAS .- Westport, January 21 .- The Council of Kansas has passed a bill repealing that section of the law against the circulation of incendiary documents which makes such circulation a penal offence—an offence punish-able with death. It was a law which was said to be not only cruel, but violative of the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, which says that Congress shall pass no law "curtailing the freedom of speech and of the press."

It has also passed a bill providing for the taking of a census of the Territory, and to have the same completed by the 15th of February next; so that the Legislature may know Kansas has a sufficient population to be admitted into the Union as a State. A concurrent resolution passed both Houses, appointing a time at which to hold a joint session for appointing a committee who shall report a bill under which a convention of delegates shall be called, at an early day, to frame a State Constitution.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. &c .- Au gusta, Ga., Feb. 1 .- The up-Sunday-morning train on the Georgia railroad met with a fright ful accident seventeen miles from Augusta. About forty passengers were more or less in jured. Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, had his arm broken, and two ladies were seriously injured. The particulars have not yet been

SENATORIAL NOMINATION .- Albany, Jan. 30. The Republican Legislative caucus met this evening, and nominated Preston King for United States Senator, on the first ballot.

LEGISLATIVE EXPULSION .- Columbus, Jan. 0.-Yesterday Mr. Slough was expelled from the House, for striking Mr. Caldwell, by a vote of 70 to 35. All the Democrats opposed Mr. Slough's expulsion with the exception of Mr. Corry. Mr. Slough left for Cincinnati to-day.

DISORDERS IN NORTHERN MEXICO. - New Orleans, Jan. 28 .- The Picayune is in receipt of advices from Tampico, Mexico, to the 14th instant. A battle had been fought on the 6th instant, between the Revolutionary forces, under Gen. Garcia, and the Government troops, place was pillaged by the invaders. At the date of our last advices, Gen. Garcia, with his troops, was advancing upon Tampico, being then within only a few miles of the town. The Government forces, however, were preparing to give him battle.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA .- Charleston, Feb. 1. Advices from Florida to the 30th January have been received. General Harney had made a requisition upon the Governor of Florida for three companies of troops, to be furnished within thirty days. The Indians are supposed to be concentrated in force near New Smyrna. Plans have been laid by the troops to surround

More Camels .- New Orleans, Jan. 30 .-The storeship Supply, Commander Porter, from Smyrna, has just arrived in the Southwest Pass, with forty-one camels for the United States | sing of it. Government. Officers and crew all well.

THE COLDEST DAY. - The severity of the present season (says the Journal of Commerce) as not been exceeded since the winter of 1835; and from the record before us, it would seem that the temperature on Saturday, the 24th, throughout the Northern and Middle States, was even colder than on any day of that memorable winter. In the Southern States, the temperature at that time was lower than it has been this year. The following table shows the state from which we have received information, by

telegraph of other wis				
Halifax, N. S.	-		zero.	
St. John, N. B.			26	belov
Sackville, N. B.		*	22	do.
Fredericton, N. B.			30	do.
Calais, Maine			39	do.
Bangor, Maine			44	do.
Portland, Maine			25	do.
Manchester, N. H.			40	do.
Dover, N., H.			31	do.
Woodstock, Vt.			43	
Montpelier, Vt.	•		50	
Boston, Mass.			11	do.
East Cambridge, I	lass.		23	do.
Malden, Mass.			31	do.
Lawrence, Mass.		-	32	do.
Springfield, Mass.		-	32	do.
Montreal, Canada			35	do.
Salem, Mass.		0.00	24	do.
Worcester, Mass.	•		24	do.
Providence, R. I.			28	do.
New Haven, Conn			27	do.
Hartford, Conn.			32	do.
Troy, N. Y.			26	
Albany, N. Y.			27	do.
New York			6	do.
Philadelphia -			5	do.
Washington -			8	do.
Baltimore -			5	do.
Alexandria, Va.			8	do.
Charleston, S. C.	-11			above
Tallahassee, Fla.			10	do.
Total Control of the		100	11 9	

Hoy. Amos Nourse.-There is a political ustice long delayed, but at last effective, in the election of this gentleman to the United States Senate by the Republicans of Maine. Dr. Nourse was nominated by President Polk for the office of Collector of the Bath District. But while his nomination was pending in the Sen-ate, it was stated that he had dared, in private conversation, in the year 1843 or 1844, to express his sense of the impropriety of justifying the annexation of Texas, on the ground of protecting, extending, and perpetuating the insti-tution of Slavery, as National in its rights and claims, and beneficent in itself. The fact was reported to Calhoun, and excited all the ire of the great Carolinian, and just before the vote was taken on the confirmation, a tool of his in the Senate brought the matter forward in the most exaggerated style, and had Dr. Nourse branded as an Abolitionist, an enemy to the South, and everything else that was bad and dangerous in a public man. The result was, that the Southern Senators were frightened into voting against him, and he was rejected. That outrage has remained unredressed for a period of twelve years, but is now more than compensated by the honorable station conferred upon its victim by the Legislature of Maine.

appeared to be enjoying, beyond ordinary ex. lisher, whose loss is some \$2,000; William H. Sickels, printer, loss \$15,000; William H. Sickels, printer, loss \$15,000; E. Gaskill, bookbinder, loss \$15,000; D. P. Dietrich, agent for India-rubber goods, loss \$7,000; James M. Harper & Co., dealers in jewelry, watches, &c., whose loss is trifling; Dubosq. Carrow, & Co., also dealers in like articles, less \$10,000; and Mr. Abel, a play publisher, loss \$300. Messrs. Peterson, Gashill, and Dietrich, were fully insured.

BUSINESS BEFORE CONGRESS .- Washingto Feb. 2 .- The members of the Select Commit on the alleged corruptions say that they will si eight or ten hours each day, if necessary, order to complete the testimony this week The Duputy Sergeant-at-Arms has left the city for certain witnesses.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the

House will report the French spoliation bili; but its friends will not attempt its consideration, owing to the pressure of other business and for want of time for its due consideration The Committee on Elections have finally d cided to report the resolution declaring vaca the seat held by Mr. Whitfield, of Kansas, but making no recommendation relative to Gov ernor Reeder.

MURDER .- New York, Feb. 1 .- A most diabol ical murder was brought to light in this city yesterday, but as yet no clue has been obtained the perpetrator. The victim was Dr. Hat very Burdell, a well-known dentist residing in Bond street, who was found dead in his bedroom yesterday morning. The body of deceased was stabbed in as many as fifteen places, while the neck presented evidence of strangulation having been resorted to as a means of causin The Doctor was a wealthy man, bu obbery does not appear to have been the ob ect of the murderer or murderers. The case is enveloped in mystery, and has produced a great sensation.

THE BURDELL MURDER-TWO COLORED ME N SLAVERY .- New York, Feb. 2 .- Nothing positive has been elicited yet in regrad to the Burdell murder. A dirk was found yesterday in Burdell's rooom, said to have belonged to a Mr. Eckel, one of Mrs. Cunningham's boarders. Eckel and a Mr. Snodgrass, another boarde ogether with Mrs. Cunhingham, are now stody, awaiting the result of the investiga

Governor King has sent a message to State Legislatue, respecting two colored men, alleged to belong to New York, and held to Slavery in the South—one named Henry Dixon, sold to a man named Dean, at Macon, Georgia; and the other, named Charles Granby, whos whereabouts is unknown

THE COLD AT THE SOUTH .- The cold at the outh seems to have been intense. There was ne skating at Augusta, Ga., on Tuesday las and several ladies joined in the sport. The river opposite Columbia, S. C., was filled on Wednesday morning with masses of floating ice, something which has not occurred before or twenty-one years. The Cape Fear river at ilmington, N. C., for the first time within the memory of any citizen of that place, was crusted over with a thin coating of ice. At Raleigh, N. C., the cold was intense, and the Regist nentions forty families who were rescued fro ertain death by charity. The snow in that city was a foot deep, and in drifts six feet.

he Democratic members of the Senate m he House in Convention to-day. As the Lieutenant Governor and Democrats left the Ser ate, the Republicans selected a chairman, took up the contested seat of Woods, (Democrat,) and declared it vacant. This action, if legal, gives the Republicans & majority in the Ser ate. The Convention adjourned till the 5th, without electing a Senator.

NEW YORK SENATOR. - Albany, February 3. Preston King was to-day elected United States Senator on the part of the Senate. The vote stood-King, 14; Headley, (American.) 9; Sickles, (Demograt,) 1. The House concurred by a large majority.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. THIRD SESSION.

No business was transacted in Congress Thursday, on account of the death of P. S. Brooks. Friday, January 30th, the Senate was occu-

pied chiefly in Executive session. In the House it was private bill day. Variless than \$3,000, and adjourned without dispo-

Saturday, January 31,-1857. _

SENATE. The resolution of inquiry in relation to recent cases of desertion from the naval service, after the adoption of an amendment restricting ts terms, was passed; but Mr. Houston moved

its reconsideration.

The Indian appropriation bill was considered, and several amendments were adopted. An animated discussion took place on the subect of our Indian affairs in Oregon and Washngton, in which the conduct of Governor Stevens was severely criticized.

Mr. Hale quoted from the correspondence of General Wool, in support of an argument against allowing any further supplies for the presecution of offensive war against the In-

Mr. Hunter defended the necessity of the appropriations reported by the Committee on Finance, and replied to the strictures offered by Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, at a former session of the Senate.

Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, replied to the remarks of Mr. Hunter, and defended the con-

sistency of his course with reference to the Indian policy of the country. After a few remarks made by Mr. Weller, upon the Indian "reservations" of California,
Mr. Toombs spoke briefly in opposition to

the whole "reservation" policy recently adopted by Congress. It had been originally recom-

Mr. Houston next spoke at some length in ness, and susceptible of civilization, if proper- port of men of all parties. ly approached by the white man. The Indian demanded justice, and, failing to receive this, was often provoked to violence. He believed that no Indian tribe, as a community, had ever been the first to violate a treaty. The general character of those appointed as Indian agents character of those appointed as Indian agents that the population of Oregon amounts to 93,420."

HOUSE. Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, from the Com mittee on Territories, reported House bill to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Govern-

Mr. Grow explained that the area of the pro-posed State would embrace about seventy thousand square miles, leaving west of the boundary line about ninety thousand square miles, to be organized into a Territory under the name !

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, wished to know what portion of the proposed State lay west of the Mississippi river? lississippi river?

Mr. Grow. About three-fourths. Mr. Phelps. I believe the gentleman from tion.

Pennsylvania has ever advocated upon this floor the sacredness of compacts. I desire now o know whether the gentleman does not be-

to engage in debate on the bill under consider. mittee as may be appointed by the House of the gentleman propose to do with that part of the persons elected of their election. Will be let it stand forever in an unorganized condition? Or should it be organized into a separate State, and thus add are the conditions. the territory under the old Ordinance which is separate State, and thus add another to the five already created out of that territory? This objection comes with a bad grace from a gentleman whose State has trampled upon compacts, and a portion of whose area was taken rom territory covered by the restriction of 1820. Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, moved to lay the bill on the table; which motion did not prevail.

f the gentleman had any official information as to the population of that portion of the Territory of Minnesota which was to be formed into a Mr. Grow replied, that the population was estimated at from one hundred and seventy-five thousand to two hundred thousand souls. The bill proposed to give the new State one Representative, and provided that a census should be aken for the purpose of ascertaining the number of Representatives to which she was entitled

under the present ratio.

The substitute reported by the Committee on hus amended was read a third time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS-Messrs. Aiken, Albright, Allen, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Benson, Billinghurst, Bliss, Boeock, Brenton, Buffinton, Cadwalader, Ca-ruthers, Clark of New York, Clingman, Cobb of Georgia, Colfax, Cragin, Damrell, Davidson, Davis of Illinois, Day, Denver, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Emrie, English, Florence, Fuller of Maine, Granger, Grow, Hall of Iowa, Harlan, Herbert, Hickman, Hodges, Holloway, Horton of New York, Horton of Ohio, Howard, Hughston, Jewett, Kelly, Knapp, Knowlton, Knox, Leiter, Mace, Marshall of Illinois, Matteson, McCarty, Miller of New York, Miller of Indiana, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Parker, Peck, Pelton, Perry, Pettit, Phelps, Pike, Pringle, Quitman, Sabin, Sage, Sandidge Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Smith of Tennessee, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Tyson, Wade, Wake-man, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Watkins, Watzon, Wells, Wheeler, Williams,

and Woodworth-97. NAYS-Messrs. Akers, Barksdale, Bennett of Mississippi, Bingham, Bowie, Bradshaw, Burnett, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Campbell of Ohio, Carlile, Caskie, Clark of Connecticut, Cobb of Alabama, Comins, Cox, Crawford, Cullen, Davis of Massachusetts, Dean, Dowdell, Dunn, Durfee, Effiott, Etheridge, Evans, Faulkner, Garnett, Goode, Greenwood, Harris of Maryland, Harrison, Haven, Houston, Jones of Tennessee, Kennett, King, Knight, Kunkel, Lake, Letcher, Lumpkin, Alexander K. Marshall of Kentucky, McMullin, Millson, Millward, Moore, Oliver of New York, Oliver of Missouri, Paine, Pennington, Powell, Purviance, Pur-year, Ready, Ricaud, Robbins, Roberts, Ruffin, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Virginia, Smith of Alabama, Stephens, Swope, Talbott, Todd, Tratton, Underwood, Valk, Walker, Whitney, Woodruff, Wright of Mississippi, and

The question was then stated to be on the title of the bill, and the title was then agreed to. Mr. Grow, from the Committee on Territories, reported House bill for the relief of the people of Kansas; which was read. It declares invalid, and of no binding force or effect, all rules or regulations purporting to be laws, or in the form of laws, adopted at Shawnee Mission, Kansas; limits the right of suffrage to bona fide settlers and actual residents of said Territory; and prescribes penalties for illegal voting, &c. The question being on the third reading of

Mr. Grow demanded the previous question. Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, moved that joint resolution for the appointment of a comthe bill be laid on the table; which motion decided in the negative-yeas 86, nays 92. Mr. Jones, of Tennessce, moved that there be

a call of the House. Mr. Clingman moved that the House adjourn; which motion was disagreed to.

The motion for a call of the House was then disagreed to-yeas 80, navs 101.

Some conversation ensued, when it was agreed that the bill should be passed over, in order that other Territorial business might be The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Wake-

man, of New York, in the Chair,) and proceedous reports were made, but there was no progous reports were made, but there was no progOregon Territory to form a Constitution and
ress in business. The House consumed most
State Government.

of the United States, and to designate the points of entry and delivery in the same. This is a bill of great length, embodying all the districts

Oregon, Territory to form a Constitution and bill of great length, embodying all the districts

Oregon, Territory to form a Constitution and bill of great length, embodying all the districts ed to consider the bill to enable the people of State Government.

Mr. Grow explained that the State, as de-

thousand square miles, and that the population of Oregon, according to the best information that could be obtained, amounted to about ninety thousand. Mr. Whitney, of New York, moved to amend that portion of the first section of the substitute by purchase or otherwise, a suitable steamer, Hay, Timothy - - - - - 15.00 @20.00

Territory to form a Constitution, by striking out the words "inhabitants," and inserting citizens of the United States." Mr. Lane, of Oregon, requested the Committee to vote down all propositions to amend the bill. The people of Oregon could themselves regulate the right of suffrage, and desired no

interference with the subject on the part of The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Whitney, and it was disagreed toyeas 60, navs 61. Mr. Bowie, of Maryland, moved to amend the

same clause of the substitute, by inserting before the word "inhabitant" the words "white Mr. Walker, of Alabama, moved to amend the amendment so that the clause should read,

that the white male inbabitants who shall be citizens of the Unites States" shall be authorized to form a Constitution and State Govern-The motion of Mr. Walker was disagreed to. as was also the amendment of Mr. Bowie. Mr. Millson, of Virginia, moved to amend

the same clause, so that it should read, the inhabitants of that portion of the Territory of Oregon, being citizens of the United States. mended only as an experiment, and had already of Oregon, being citizens of the United States," proved a failure. The only method of control- &c. He remarked that, while he had no syming Indians, he thought, was to whip them | pathies whatever with that party in the country which seemed to be most prejudiced on the subject, yet he regarded the question as one not merely confined to that political organizaopposition to the opinion of the last speaker. not merely confined to that political organiza-He thought the Indian was accessible to kind-tion, but one which ought to command the sup-The question was taken, and the amendment

was agreed to-yeas 84, nays 26. Mr. Boyce, of South Coralina, moved to add

that the people of his Territory were ready and willing to take upon themselves the responsibility of self government, and that Oregon already had a larger voting population than was represented by the gentleman from South Car-The question was taken, and the amendment

Mr. H. Marshall, of Kentucky, moved further to amend the substitute by inserting the words "only citizens of the United States shall be entitled to vote at the election provided for by this law." He believed that in making a Constitution for a State, it was unsound to allow and consequently is well worth a trial whenever shear any but citizens of the United States to vote, and his amendment compassed this proposi-

The amendment of Mr. Marshall was agreed Numerous other amendments were offered, ieve in the sacredness of the Ordinance of and finally the substitute as amended was agreed to.

Mr. Grow. Certainly.

Mr. Phelps. By the fifth article of that Ordinance, but five States were to be formed out in Committee was agreed to; and the bill as everywhere.

The Committee then rose and reported the Boston, Massachuseus, Proprietor in Committee was agreed to; and the bill as everywhere. of the old Northwestern Territory, and thus amended was read a third time and passed. number has already been organized. Now, Mr. Grow, from the Committee on Territories however, the genueman proposes to embrace reported Senate bill to authorize the people of the Territory of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to their tion of territory which it was stipulated by those and State Government, preparatory to their who framed that Ordinance should be included admission into the Union on an equal footing LARGE FIRE.—The large building on Chest-nut street, Philadelphia, built three yeears ago by that city out of the funds of the Girard estate,

derstand, then, that the position of the gentle-

THE NATIONAL ERA. ation, but he thought it due to himself that he should say a few words in reply to the gentleman from Missouri. What (he inquired) does President of the United States, and of notifying G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR;

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An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Oregon to form a Constitution and State Government. An act to authorize the people of the Terri

tory of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government. On motion by Mr. Fish, the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to pay Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, desired to know | to the officers and seamen of the expedition search of Dr. Kane the same rate of pay that was allowed the officers and seamen of the ex-pedition under Lieut. De Haven, was recom-

> Mr. Adams moved to proceed to the con ideration of the bill to establish a Department of Law, and to prescribe certain duties of the Auditor and Comptroller of the Treasury. Several unimportant amendments were

nitted to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Crittenden expressed the opinion that a bill proposing so radical a change as forming a new and separate Department of the Govern Territories was then agreed to, and the bill as ment would require more time and closer exthus amended was read a third time and passed amination than had been given to it. Mr. Seward said the bill was certainly

very important one, and intimated that the little time now left of the session would be insufficient to give it that consideration the importance of the subject demands, and was bout to state further reasons, when the hour for taking up the special order arrived.

Mr. Adams then moved that its further c

sideration be postponed until half-past 12 tomorrow: which motion was sorreed to Mr. Hunter then moved to postpone all prior rders, and proceed to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the Indian department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with certain Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1858; which was agreed

This bill, having had various amendments made to it, was reported to the Sanate, the so long as it shall be true to Freedom. amendments concurred in, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE. The Speaker laid before the body a com nunication from the Clerk of the House, transmitting orders of the Legislative Assembly of Canada in relation to the transmission of copies of all documents ordered to be printed by said Assembly to the House of Representatives of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, introduced a bill

to establish at Augusta, in the State of Georgia, a port of delivery; which was read three times and passed. Mr. Whitney, of New York, introduced a bill to provide for and regulate the organiza tion of the House of Representatives of the Uni

ted States: which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.
On motion of Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, under a suspension of the rules, Saturday next was set apart for the consideration of Territorial Mr. Kelsey, of New York, from the select

committee appointed on the 9th ultimo, report-

ed the following resolution, which was agreed

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of this House be, and is hereby, instructed to bring James W. Simonton, now in his custody by order of the House, before the select committee appointed on the 9th ultimo, to answer, on the summons of the Speaker, such questions as may be propounded to him, touching the subject matter of said investigation by said committee. A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that that body had passed a such committee as may be appointed by the Large amounts may be remited in drafts of House of Representatives, to ascertain and re- certificates of deposit, to port a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice President of the United States. On motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, it

was agreed to: and the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee of five members to carry out the object of the resolution.

The Speaker thereupon appointed Messrs. Jones of Tennessec, Washburn of Maine, Ful ler of Pennsylvania, Leiter of Ohio, and Bocock of Virginia, the said committee.

Mr. Fuller, of Maine, pressed the consideration of a bill to establish the collection districts Rye, Virginia

ation was postponed until Monday next. of the rules, reported from the Committee on Commerce the bill to authorize the President Clover Seed of the United States to cause to be procured. which authorized the inhabitants of Oregon to be stationed at the port of New York for a revenue cutter, and for the purpose of affording relief to distressed vessels, their passengers and crews, and recommended that the House concur in the amendments of the Senate thereto. And the question being taken, the amendments were agreed to. So the bill is passed. Mr. Barbour, of Indiana, moved a suspension

Committee on the Judiciary the following reso- Lard, in kega - - - -Resolved, That John C. Watrous, United States district judge for the district of Texas, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors. Pending the motion to suspend, at a quarter to four o'clock, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, February 3, 1857. SENATE. After several private bills were passed, the resolutions of inquiry concerning the number and causes of desertions from the navy of the United States was again taken up, and Mr. Houston addressed the Senate against the amendment of Mr. Mallory.

HOUSE. Resolutions from State Legislatures, of no general interest, were presented and referred. Mr. Dodd reported, from the District of Coumbia Committee, the Senate bill to extend the charter of the Firemen's Insurance Company of the District; which was passed with-out amendment.

Mr. Dodd also reported, from the same com

mittee, the bill to incorporate the Granite Manufacturing Company of Washington City, with an amendment. DEATH.

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